



1 / 8

FIG. 1(a)

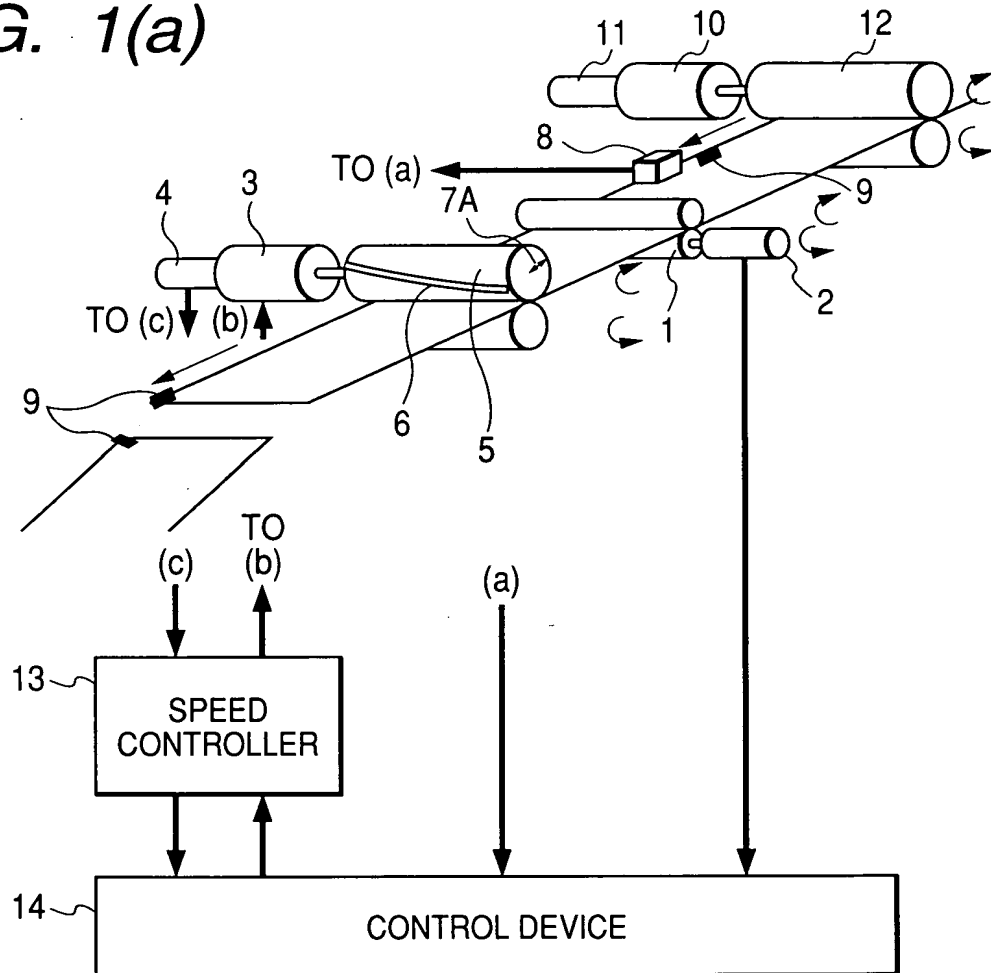
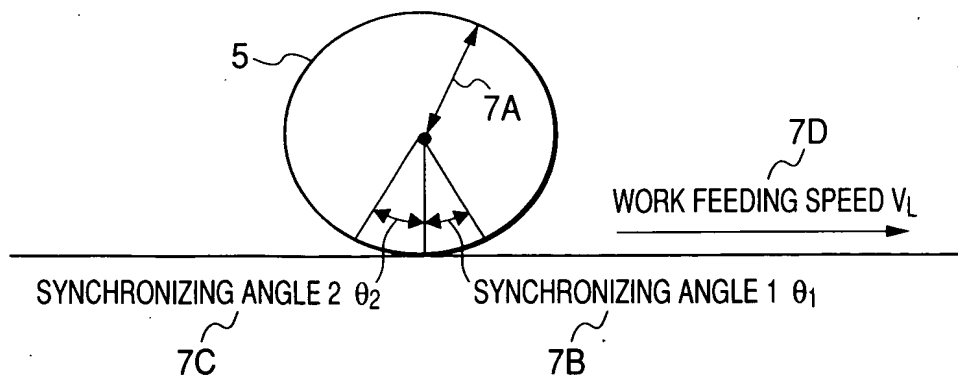


FIG. 1(b)



**FIG. 2**

The diagram illustrates a control system for a printing press. At the top, a mechanical assembly shows rollers (5, 12) and a sensor (8) detecting a mark. The sensor's output goes to COUNTER A (15). A speed feedback loop includes a motor (M, 3) and a position generator (PG, 4) connected to COUNTER B (27). The core control logic involves a SPEED FUNCTION (19) and a POSITION FUNCTION (21). The speed function's output is differentiated (16) and fed into a PI controller (24). The position function's output is compared with a target (22) and the PI controller's output (25) to produce a CORRECTION VALUE (28). This value is then used by a TRIANGULAR WAVE GENERATION unit (17) to produce a MARK CORRECTION AMOUNT (18). The correction amount is added to the differentiated speed signal (19) at a summing junction (20) to produce the final speed signal (23). The entire system is managed by an ELECTRONIC CAM CURVE PARAMETER SETTING UNIT (28) and an OPERATOR UNIT (29). A dashed box encloses the setting unit, which includes a SETTING UNIT (33), CALCULATOR B (32), and CALCULATOR A (30). The operator unit (29) provides input to the setting unit and receives data from the calculator units.

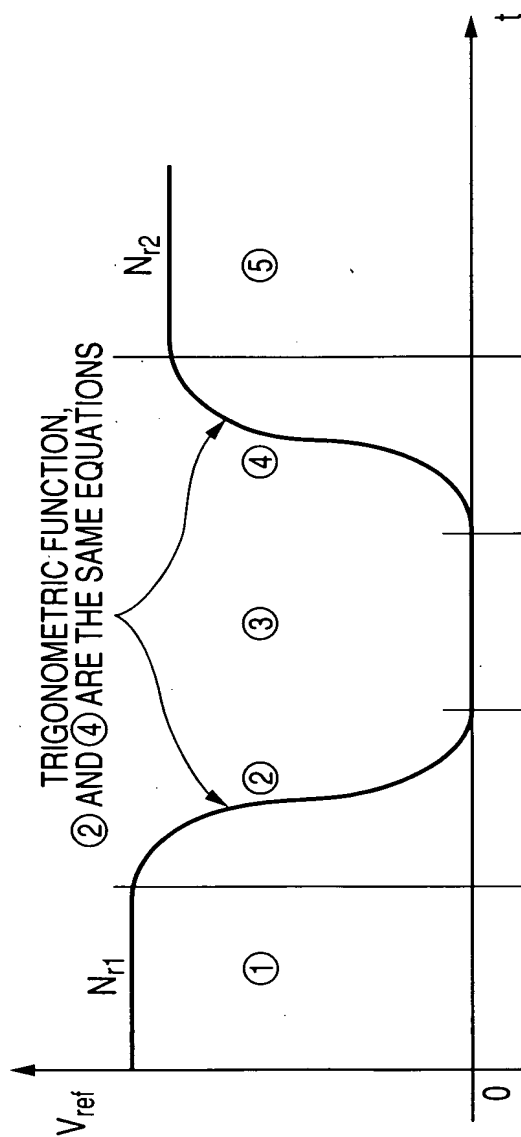


FIG. 3(a)

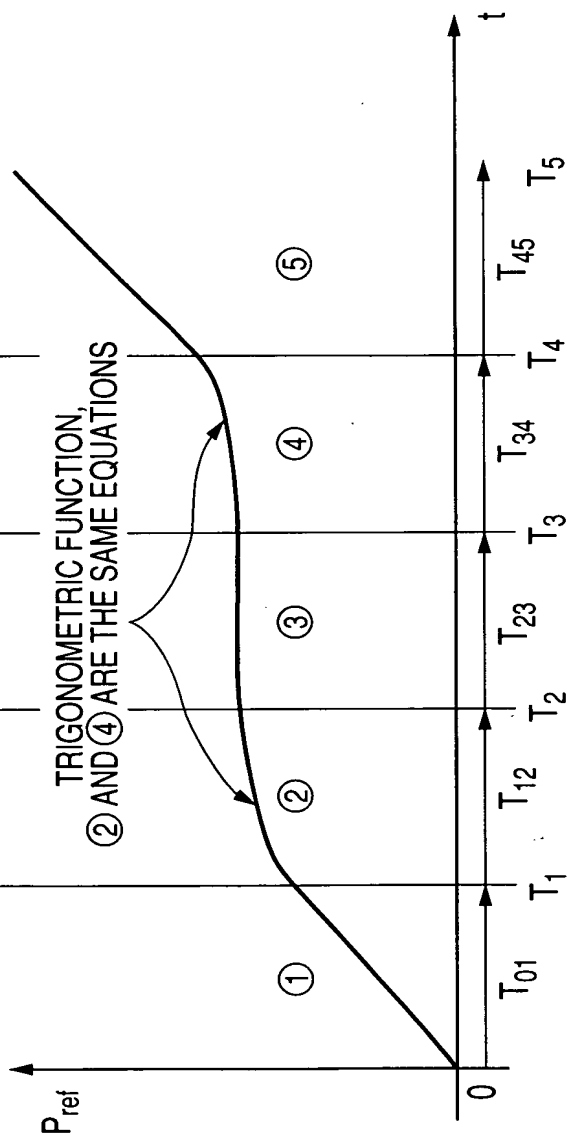


FIG. 3(b)

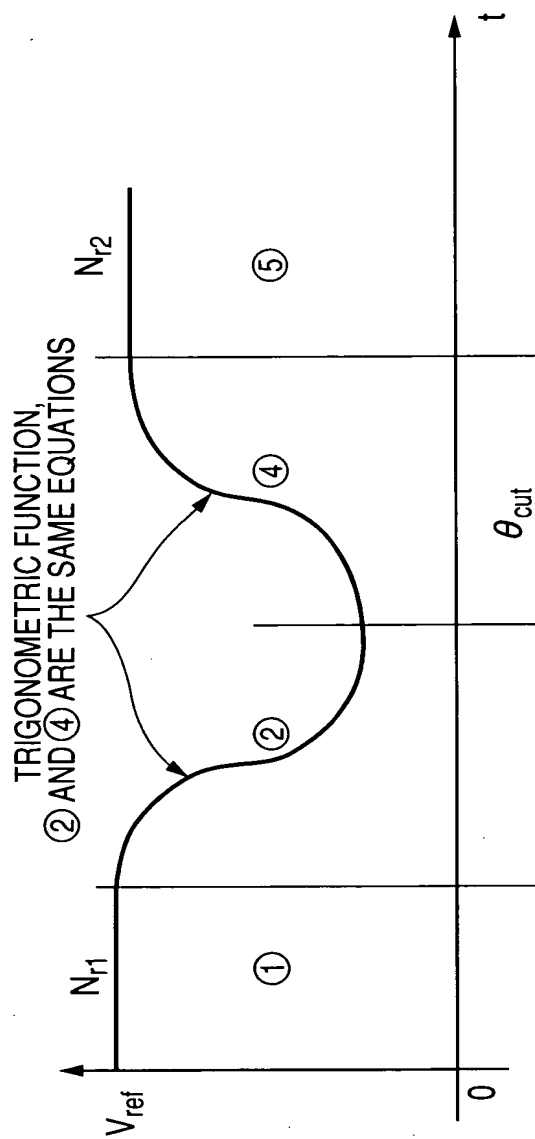


FIG. 4(a)

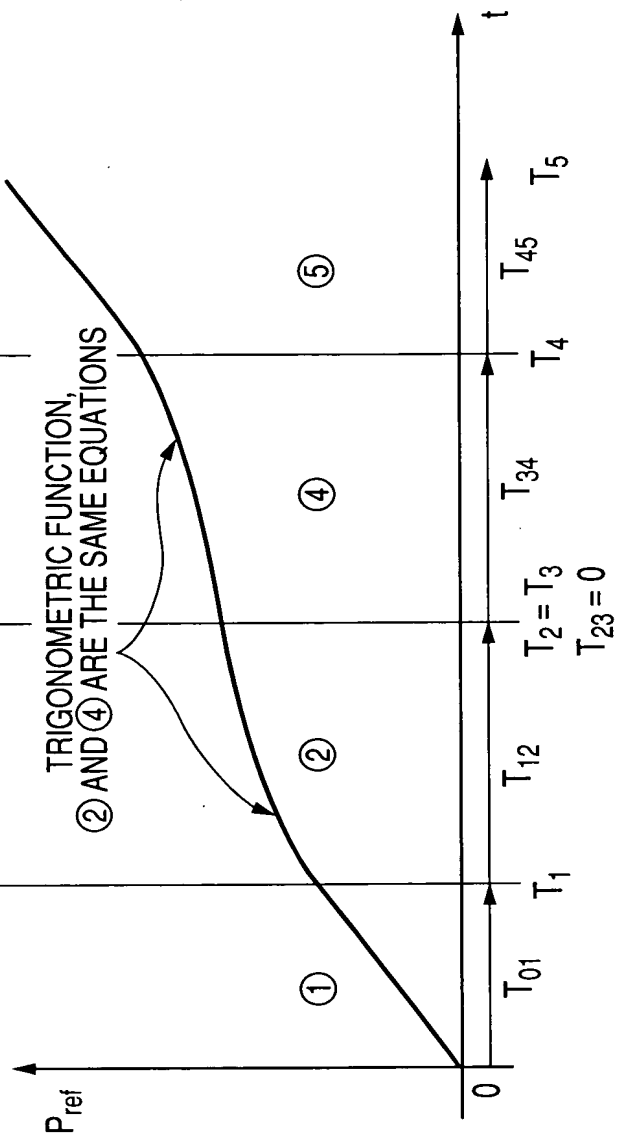


FIG. 4(b)

FIG. 5

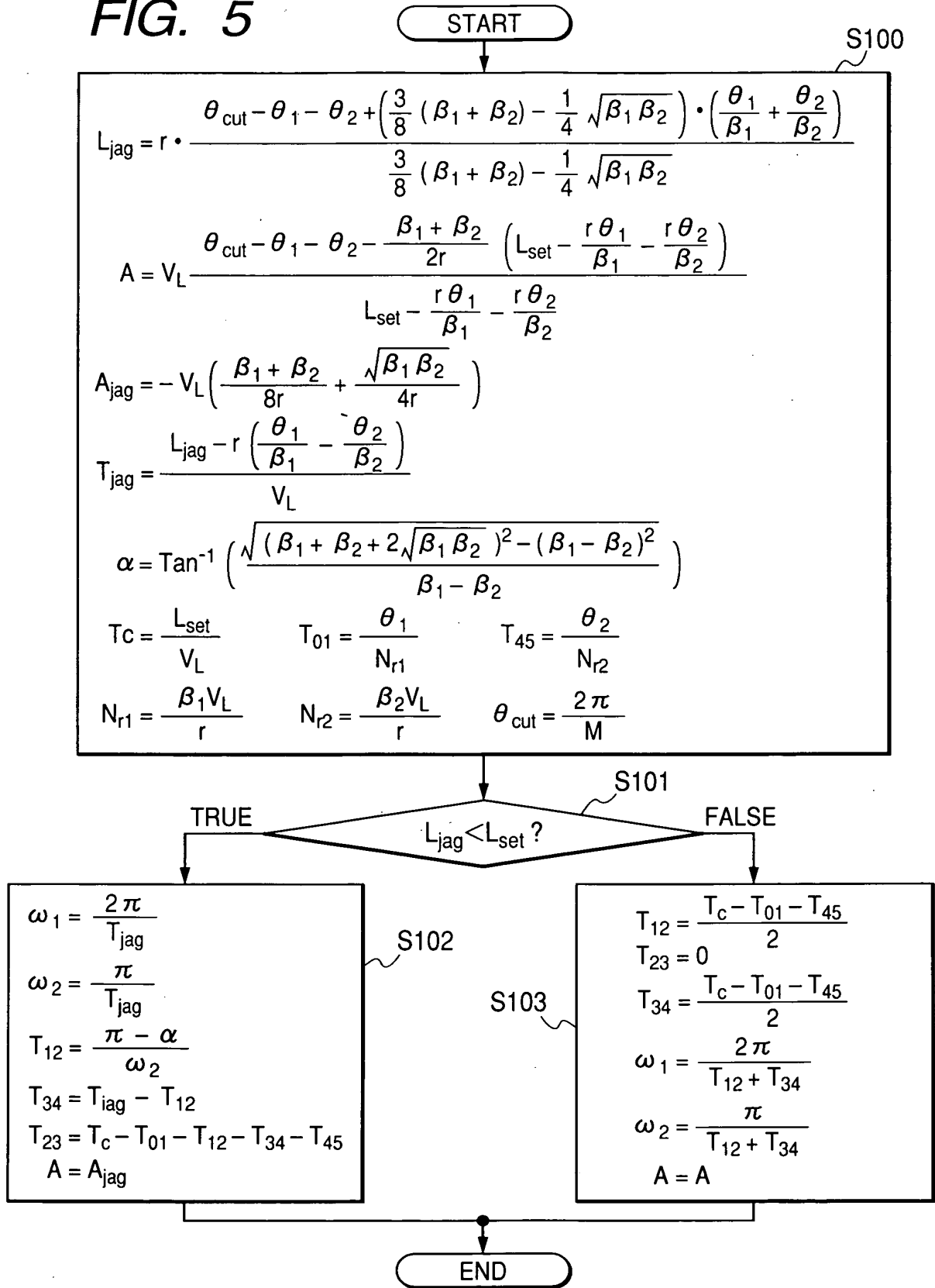
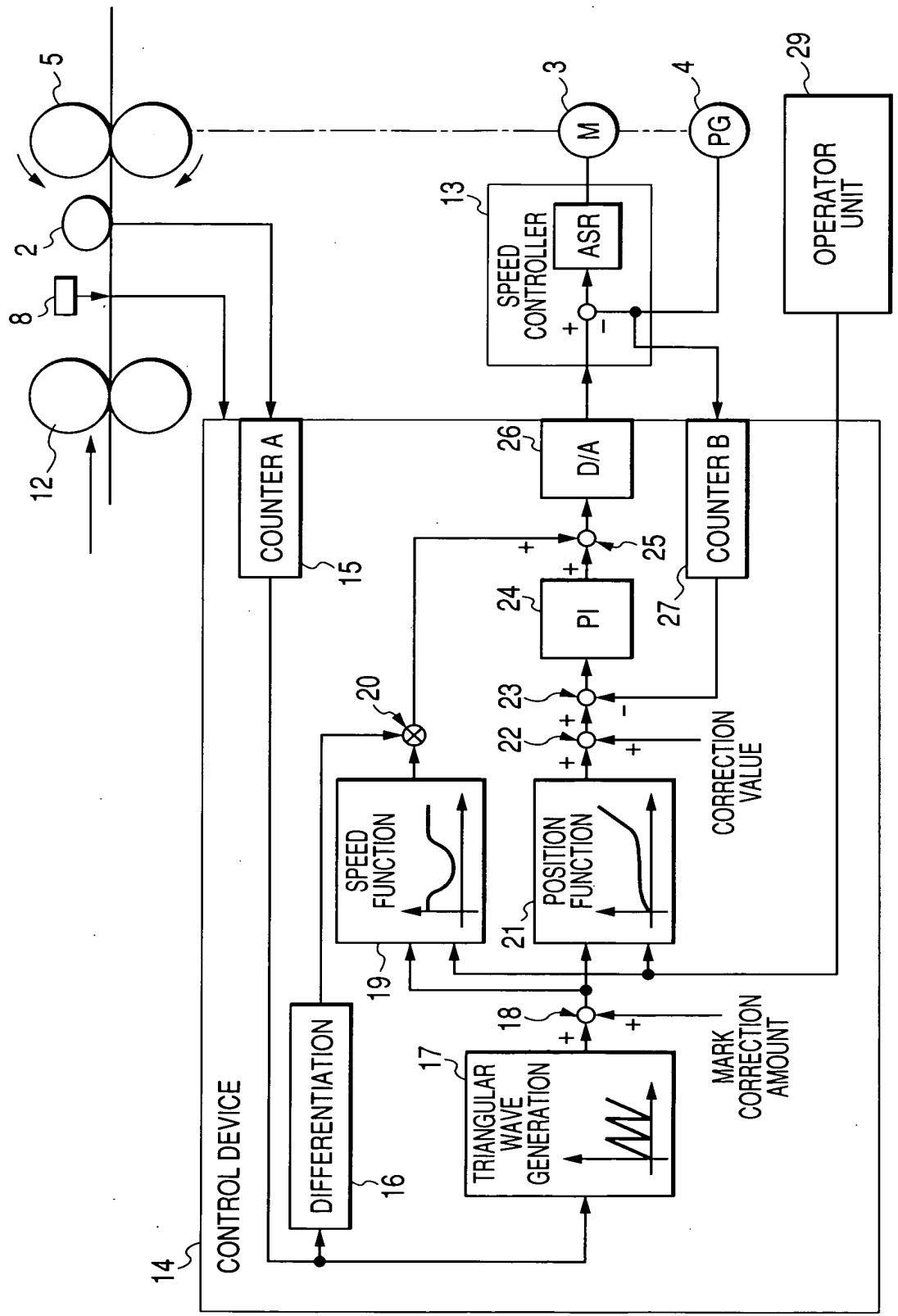


FIG. 6



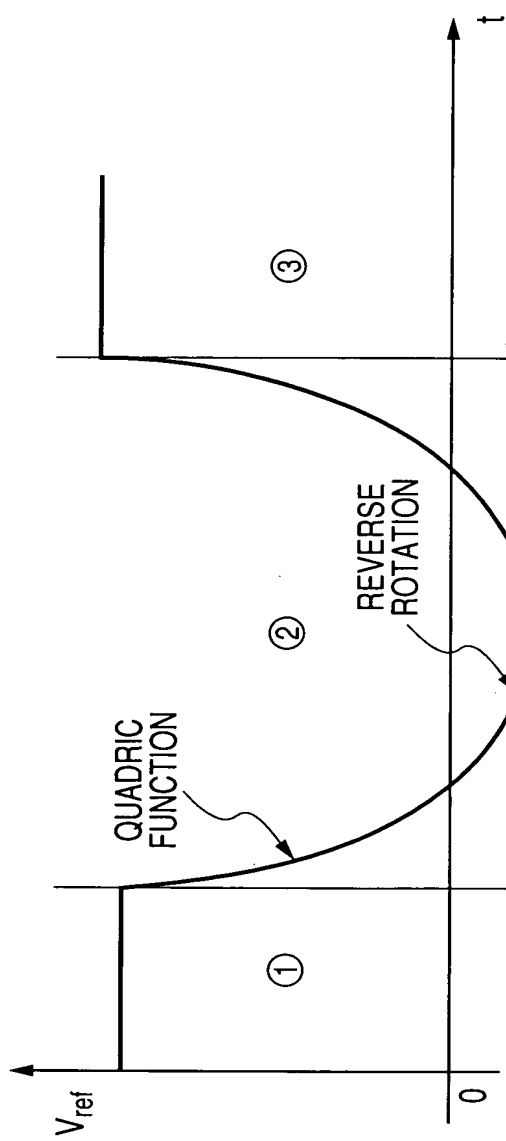


FIG. 7(a)

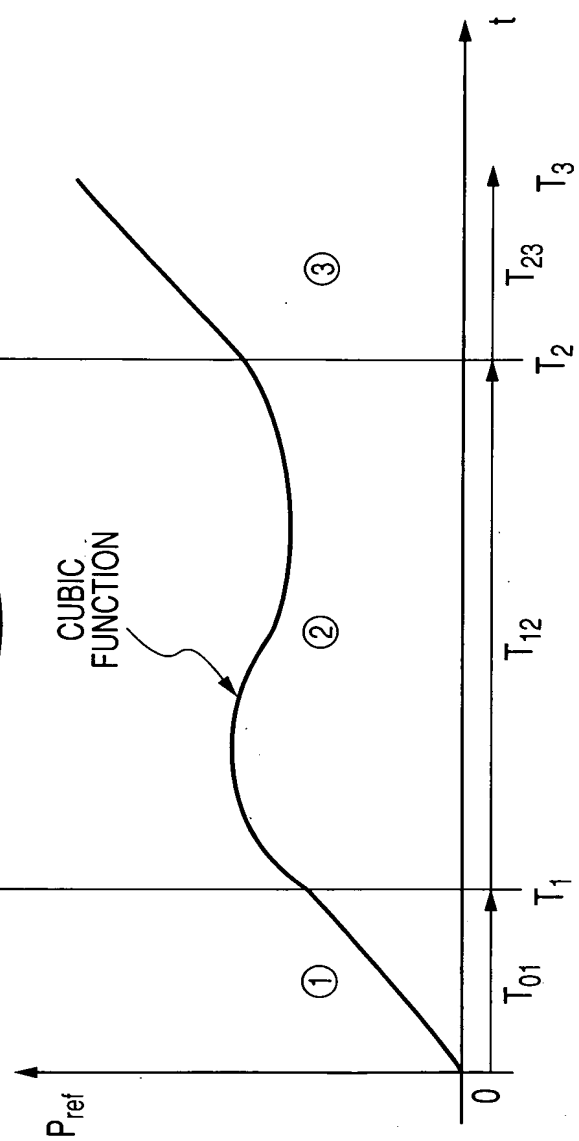


FIG. 7(b)

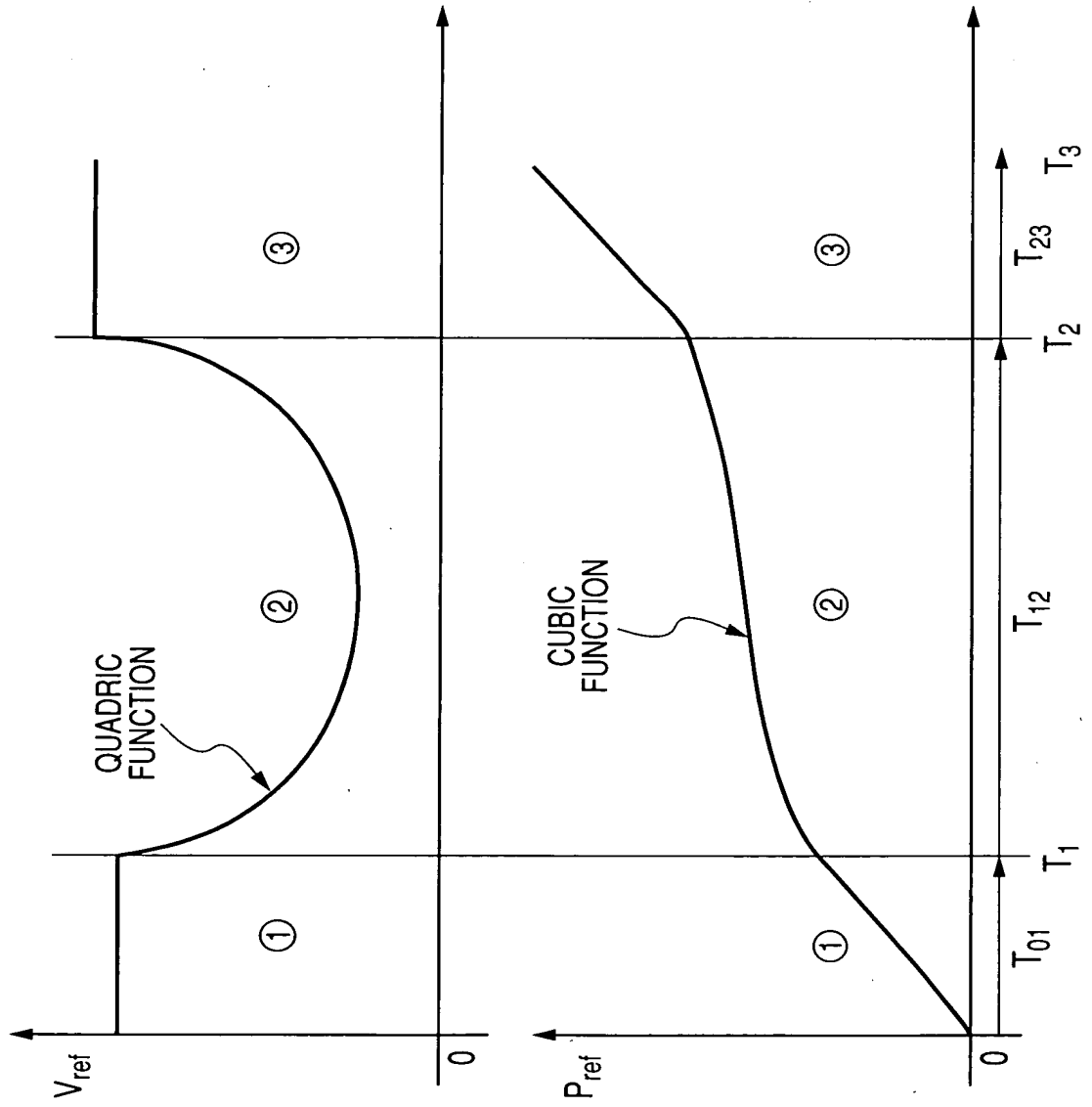


FIG. 8(a)

FIG. 8(b)